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composite genesis of the tribe) frequently incongruous, different families reckoning descent from diverse lines of mythical ancestry ; and these family traditions constitute important hereditary possessions, which are carefully reckoned as the most highly valued property in arranging marriage, adoption, etc. These family traditions are given tangible form in crests, akin to those of European heraldry, and in ceremonial masks, in which the Bella Coola are peculiarly rich. Naturally the prominence of the family tradition is reflected in the social organization. The tribe is at present endogamic—though the extensive admixture of culture and blood betokens alien affiliation, at least in past generations.

The record, as a whole, bears inherent evidence of unusual thoroughness of inquiry, and exceptional appreciation of primitive characteristics ; the author was evidently interested in equal measure in the philology, mythology, and sociology of the tribe, and fully mindful of their esthetic and industrial characteristics ; accordingly, the treatment is a model of completeness. On the whole, the Bella Coola afford a peculiarly instructive example of Amerindic mythology ; and the value of the example to the anthropologists of the world is enhanced to the highest standard by Dr Boas' thorough treatment. His monograph seems destined to become a classic in American anthropology.

W J MCGEE.

Anthropologie des Anciens Habitants de la Région Calchaquie (République Argentine), par HERMAN F. C. TEN KATE. (Anales del Museo de la Plata, Seccion Antropológica, I.) La Plata : 1896. Folio, 62 pp., 17 pl.

In the introduction the author tells us that the Calchaqui region is in the northwestern part of Argentina, and comprises a large part of the provinces of Catamarca, Tucuman, Salta, and Jujuy. It is a high, mountainous region, and it is now arid ; but it shows evidences of having been once fertile and well populated with a prosperous race who had made considerable advances in architecture, agriculture, metallurgy, weaving, ceramics, and other useful arts. Ancient ruined cities and fortresses abound in the region. Interment was conducted in several different ways, depending, it is thought, on the different social conditions of the deceased. The decay of this civilization is supposed to be due, in part, to conquest and in part to climatic changes. The present aboriginal inhabitants of the region, few in number, possess some characteristics of the ancient people and are supposed to be their mixed descendants.

The work is devoted chiefly to a description of the human bones found in the Calchaqui region, and this has been achieved in the careful,

complete, and scholarly manner which we have reason to expect from the accomplished hand of Dr ten Kate. We have not space to quote all his interesting and instructive conclusions; but will refer especially to a matter which is of high interest to North American scholars, and this consists in the numerous and striking resemblances which he has found between the ancient race of Calchaqui and certain peoples of our own Southwest—of New Mexico and Arizona—the Saladoans and Cibolans. Dr ten Kate was connected, as anthropologist, with the Hemenway Expedition while it was excavating in Salado valley and near Zuñi; he has written a work on *Somatological Observations on the Indians of the Southwest*, and is thus especially qualified to speak of the resemblances between these races, so far separated geographically. He treats of such similarities in various parts of his essay, as in discussing modes of interment, deformities of skulls (he describes six varieties of deformation), small cranial capacity, diseases of bones, measurements of scapulæ and pelvis, the olecranon perforation, the tibio-femoral index, the low stature, the relatively frail osseous structure, etc., of the ancient Calchaqui. The following is quoted from his conclusions:

“Quant aux Saladoans et Cibolans, représentants de cette ancienne civilisation dite Shiwi, que j’ai tant de fois rapprochés des Calchaquis, il ne me reste qu’à rappeler leur brachycéphalie excessive, leur petite taille, leurs os hyoïdes aux éléments libres, les analogies mythico-religieuses et mythico-sociologiques enfin qui ont dû exister chez ces deux civilisations indigènes d’Amérique à leurs limites extrêmes et que j’ai déjà résumées autre part il y a quelques années.” [As for the Cibolans and Saladoans, representatives of that ancient civilization called Shiwi, whom I have often connected with the Calchaquis, I need only recall their excessive brachycephaly, their low stature, their hyoid bones with free elements, the mythico-religious and the mythico-sociologic analogies which must have existed among these two indigenous civilizations at their extreme limits and which I have already described elsewhere some years ago.]

Although the title-page is partly in French and partly in Spanish, the text is wholly in French. The work appears as a large folio, beautifully printed on heavy paper, and abundantly illustrated in a most artistic manner. It does credit to the Museum of La Plata and to its worthy director, Sr Moreno.

WASHINGTON MATTHEWS.

Crítica de la Lengua Auca del Señor Raoul de la Grasserie. Por RODOLFO LENZ. (Publicada en los “Anales de la Universidad” de Agosto.) Santiago de Chile: 1898. 8°, 21 pp.

Kritik der Lengua Auca des Herrn Dr. jur. Raoul de la Grasserie (Membre de la Société de Linguistique de Paris). Eine Warnung für Amerikanisten. Von Dr. RUDOLF LENZ. (Separatabzug aus